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29 April 1982

LATIN AMERICA REPORT

No. 2492

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COSTA RICAN STATION URGES 'MODERATION' IN NICARAGUA

PA162220 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] Three years after the happier days of the Sandinist victory over the Somozist hordes, it is regrettable to admit the present discouragement and distress caused by the Sandinists' radicalization. Each of us who fought for the democratization of Nicaragua always thought about the need to eliminate the dictatorship so that democracy and freedom would flourish in that country. All Nicaraguan heroes and martyrs dreamt of better days, not for a revolution that would monopolize the communications media, eliminate freedom of information, surrender to the Cuban-Soviet Marxism and try to imitate process that only brings sorrow and anguish to a people who had dreamt of their freedom for so long.

It is truly regrettable to see what is happening every day and more frequently in Nicaragua. The war cry issued by Eden Pastora, one of the best-liked Sandinist commanders is the drop that causes the cup to overflow. The FSLN must understand that radicalization is a mistake, that Nicaragua needs freedom and democracy, that the Catholic Church was a bulwark and must be respected, that the private initiative was also a bulwark of liberation and must be allowed to participate and be respected, that the FSLN must put an end to persecutions in Nicaragua.

After 3 years of revolution, Nicaragua needs political parties and free elections. Nicaragua needs an authentic revolution such as that we all dreamt about, without interventions or interferences; it needs a revolution that can still be saved. The Sandinist front must analyze the statements without getting angry. The front must recognize that abuses have occurred and that they have radicalized themselves unnecessarily.

There is still time to return to the path of moderation and freedom. Nicaragua cannot continue at war or forever under the threat of violence. It is time to live in peace, without arms. It is time to live in democracy.

CSO: 3010/1377

BRIEFS

PANAMANIAN YOUTH SUPPORT ORTEGA PLAN--The youth of Panama reject the imperialist aggression against Nicaragua and urge its government to maintain its stand to not allow the military bases [in Panama] to be used to send troops to other countries. Through a communique addressed to the youth of Nicaragua, the youth of Panama express their concern over the increasing preparations for U.S. military intervention in Central America, which are reflected in the naval maneuvers, the financing of Somozist bands, and the sending of military advisers to El Salvador. The Panamanian youth say that these actions are not intended to harm only the Sandinist revolution but to create conflict between the peoples of Honduras and Nicaragua to justify an invocation of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty. In closing the Panamanian youth supports the peace proposal that Commander Daniel Ortega, the coordinator of the National Reconstruction Government Junta, proposed to the UN Security Council. [Text] [PA161432 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Apr 82]

CSO: 3010/1377

BRIEFS

IMF TEAM ARRIVES--Belize City, 16 Apr (CANA)--A three-man team from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has arrived in Belize for a 6-day visit, government officials said today. The delegation will have discussions with government officials and industrialists and visit various parts of the country. The visit is the first by an IMF team since Belize, a British colony until last September, joined the organisation in February. [Text] [FL171711 Bridgetown CANA in English 2055 GMT 16 Apr 82]

CSO: 3020/100

ADMIRAL DOUBTS TIAR APPLICATION AGAINST UK

PY200817 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 7 Apr 82 p 13

[Text] Brasilia--"The Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR) could hardly be enforced against Great Britain in case Argentina were attacked by British troops since, despite the position maintained by Argentina and any other Latin American country, the Falkland Islands have belonged to the United Kingdom for 150 years and had there been an aggressor, this has been Argentina."

The above opinion was expressed by a navy admiral who is specialized in strategy and South Atlantic affairs and who feels that in the specific case of the Malvinas Islands it would be "absurd" to attempt to interpret the TIAR in such a manner that it would be favorable to Argentina and would consider Great Britain--"which might be just defending its legal rights"--an aggressor. "This could be done only if political interests were above every other right," he said.

The navy officer said that although the British fleet is superior from the military standpoint, it will have difficulties operating in such a remote area with limited air support. Instead, he said, the Argentine Air Force can easily operate in the area and is already prepared to conduct operations in that area.

The fact that the Argentine action is characterized as an act of violence and an invasion of a foreign territory, even though Argentina has always considered the Falklands as its territory, leads the navy admiral to the conclusion that the Argentine position can hardly secure military support on the continent.

After considering that a war over possession of the Malvinas Islands will cause animosity among Western countries and could even have repercussions on NATO and would thus favor the Soviet policy, the admiral expressed his belief the invasion was an attempt made by the Galtieri Government to unite all Argentines.

CSO: 3001/119

DAILY VIEWS HAIG'S TALKS IN BUENOS AIRES

PY191112 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 18 Apr 82 p 10

[Article by Clovis Ross]

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires--The possibility of an agreement between Argentina and Great Britain--which seemed at hand by Friday night--yesterday rapidly deteriorated amid hectic efforts made by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig to reshape it in time to avoid an armed confrontation. Until early yesterday morning Haig met again with Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez, in whose residence another work meeting was held yesterday afternoon.

Earlier, Haig had met with President Galtieri and with members of the military junta at Casa Rosada. The navy commander in chief, Adm Jorge Isaac Anaya, was reportedly responsible for a diplomatic deadlock by refusing to accept the wording of the initial document because the one drafted on Friday did not explicitly mention Argentine sovereignty over the Archipelago and included British participation in the administration of the island through a tripartite solution.

In any case, an authoritative Argentine source admitted that "there was very little margin left." Apparently the initial agreement reached on Friday stalled over a key issue for the Argentines: Recognition of Argentine sovereignty over the Archipelago, which Great Britain declines to accept--at least formally and immediately.

Another issue which jeopardized the talks was Haig's insistence on U.S. participation in the Administration Council which would temporarily govern the Malvinas until a final agreement is achieved. "It would be like removing an old, toothless lion and bringing in a tiger with sharp teeth," an Argentine diplomat said.

It seems as though the Argentines have reached the bottom line of concessions and, unless new surprises occur in the negotiations which are still under way, an agreement could be reached only if they agreed to negotiate on what they consider to be non-negotiable, that is, their sovereignty.

In any case, a stalemate in the negotiations does not mean necessarily that a war is about to start. The Argentines estimate that it will still take between 3 to 4 days for their enemies to secure combat positions. Until then Haig can continue to negotiate, although it is not clear where or how.

Even if the negotiations were completely unsuccessful, there are still diplomatic possibilities to be explored, Interior Minister Alfredo Saint Jean indicated on Friday.

Despite the diplomatic options that still remain to be explored, the sudden change of mood that has taken place became clear yesterday morning on Buenos Aires streets and in some government offices, that is, the initial euphoria--which had been gradually subsiding--completely disappeared and was replaced by strong apprehension. This is logical since every day that elapses without reaching an agreement increases the possibility of war.

In any case, authoritative government officials last Friday night began to admit the possibility of isolated combat but they dismiss as unthinkable the possibility of an all-out confrontation.

CSO: 3001/119

DAILY COMMENTS ON ARGENTINE REACTION TO HAIG'S PROPOSAL

PY190827 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE PAULO in Portuguese 18 Apr 82 p 10

[Article by O ESTADO correspondent Hugo Martinez]

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires--As U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig approaches the end of his mission in Buenos Aires and though his proposals seem to be smooth it is not known whether there will be peace or war in the South Atlantic.

The U.S. secretary of state proposed a five-point plan--which some Argentine generals consider unacceptable--to the Argentine Government. The five points are: 1. Simultaneous withdrawal of Argentine troops and the British fleet; 2. The creation of a provisional tripartite administration of the islands with Argentine, UK and U.S. participation; 3. The initiation of negotiations in December when the statute which will govern the islands would be discussed; whether as a free associated state, under Argentine sovereignty or a free state of the Commonwealth and so forth; 4. A commitment to the effect of taking into account the desire of the islanders; and 5. A commitment by Argentina to continue to supply gas, petroleum and communications services as it has been doing until now.

"That is a typically metropolitan, absolutely colonialist proposal which does not take the real situation into account," an army intelligence colonel said yesterday. He added: "Item 2 of the proposal is a step backward with regard to the situation existing prior to our recovering the islands because we would then have not only the British but also the Yankees on the islands." Acceptance of item 3 is then impossible and it is not feasible to allow the islanders to decide the situation because we have already made that decision and we believe it will be impossible for us to withdraw our military forces from there."

The reaction of the Argentine officer is quite understandable if one takes into account the manner in which the Argentines defend their sovereignty over the islands.

"Now for the first time Argentina has obtained complete sovereignty over its territory," President Galtieri has said in a telephone conversation with Ronald Reagan. A correspondent remarked that "neither the United States nor

Great Britain has aptly weighed the Argentine decision to take the islands." A high-ranking Foreign Ministry official told O ESTADO that "they have already pressured us in every way. At a certain moment Haig said that it had become impossible to continue the negotiations and that in case an armed conflict broke out he was not sure whether the United States could remain neutral in view of its pacts with Great Britain." Haig also said: "My advisers believe that the Argentine Government is not militarily prepared to wage a war on Great Britain and that there are profound disagreements between the government and the majority of the Argentine people." Political observers have termed Haig's assertions as risky and not entirely correct. The Argentine military preparations seem sufficient at least for the limited objectives sought: The defense of its sovereignty over at least one of the islands. As for disagreements between the government and the people, they do not exist at least with regard to the Malvinas issue.

After a number of meetings, Foreign Minister Costa Mendez had lunch with Alexander Haig and everything indicates that the last attempts to reach an agreement were made at that meeting. LA RAZON, a newspaper linked to the army, has said that "everything was just a bluff" by the U.S. secretary of state who might be just trying to determine how far the Argentine military are determined to go in their resolve of occupying the islands.

Until noon time yesterday Haig had held talks for more than 15 hours, in separate meetings, with Foreign Minister Costa Mendez, President Galtieri and the other members of the junta, still leaving doubts as to whether he had reached an agreement. The very length of these talks lead us into pessimistic conclusions which affect primarily those soldiers deployed to the Malvinas Islands since, once the negotiations have failed, it will be up to them to have, through the use of arms, the ultimate showdown that could be reached among nations.

The prevailing uncertainty also leads one to believe that a military decision will now have to be made. "The time for fighters has come since the southern forces have said no to the diplomatic efforts made in Buenos Aires and if the U.S. secretary of state has no other proposal to make he should not expect that his very presence in this city will cause a political collapse or at least a political crack that could cause a 180 degree change in the negotiations because the south has said no," an observer has said.

CSO: 3001/119

FINANCE MINISTER TRAVELS TO ALGERIA

PY180348 Paris AFP in Spanish 1731 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] Algiers, 17 Apr (AFP)--The Brazilian minister of finance, Ernane Galveas, today arrived in this capital aboard a special Boeing 707 aircraft from Rio de Janeiro accompanied by a delegation of nearly 100 officials of the Brazilian administration and business world.

Galveas, who will meet with various members of the Algerian Government in order to discuss ways to expand the Brazilian-Algerian economic relations, was met at the airport by his Algerian counterpart, Boualem Benhamouda.

Several members of the delegation, among them the presidents of the Brazilian Central Bank and the Housing Bank as well as representatives of the business associations and representatives of the private sector, met with responsible persons of the Algerian state societies.

The economic exchange between the two countries, which reached \$500 million in 1981, results from the sale of Algerian oil to Brazil and the export of coffee, sugar, household electrical appliances and vehicles by Brazil to Algeria.

Brazil is particularly interested in the Algerian program for housing construction, which will provide 1 million units between 1981-85.

Algeria, which is seeking to promote its trade with industrialized countries of the Third World within the context of the South-South dialogue, signed a maritime agreement with Brazil on the exclusive transport of merchandise between the ports of the two countries.

CSO: 3001/119

NEIGHBORHOOD GROUPS TO FIGHT INFLUENCE OF LEFTISTS

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 28 Mar 82 p 24

[Text] A movement already begun in Rio, which now extends to Rio Grande do Sul and in coming days will be reaching all states where there are organized neighborhood associations, seeks to eliminate the growing manipulation of those associations by the MR-8, a group of the extreme left which advocates armed struggle for the solution of the problems of the country. Today, in Porto Alegre and in another seven cities of the interior of Rio Grande do Sul, tens of associations will make official an already adopted decision aimed at purging the leadership personnel of the Rio Grande Community Associations and Friends of Neighborhoods, FRACAB: They seek to remove its president, Washington Ayres, Vice President Edi Garardi and Secretary Joaquim de Lucena, accused of taking part in physical attacks against delegates from the entire country, who created the National Confederation of Tenant Associations [CONAM] in Sao Paulo on 16 and 17 January, and of collaborating to create fraud in the voting which approved the creation of the organization.

CONAM was the greatest victory of the MR-8 in its drive for the control of all movements for popular demands. With the installation of "apparatus," particularly in the towns, the organization could easily elect its candidates for different posts in the coming elections, it was charged by Rio Grande do Sul leaders who are fighting the manipulation which is taking place in FRACAB, and who organized the mobilization which today could result in the removal of the three leaders. The MR-8 is not specifically mentioned in the various documents delivered this week to ESTADO, but the ties between the newspaper A HORA DO POVO and that extreme leftist faction have been widely pointed out.

Vice President Edi Girardi organizes the "brigades" responsible for the sale of the newspaper in the streets of the city. One of its main writers in Sao Paulo, Rodolfo, is the son of Joaquim Lucena, whose family has been active for a long time in different neighborhoods and is also known as the "Buscape Family." Washington Ayres is not directly related with A HORA DO POVO and even belongs to the PDT [Democratic Workers Party], while his colleagues in the leadership are members of the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Party Movement]. Girardi intends to run for a seat in the Chamber of Councilmen of Porto Alegre or the Legislative Assembly from that party. The PDT and PMDB also practically control FRACAB, since only one other party is represented, the PT [Workers Party], and by only one member.

Financing

The campaign for the candidates of the extreme left is underway. Ayes and Lucena do not confirm it but it is known that A HORA DO POVO has even sponsored the printing of posters, which are beginning to be distributed, and which can also be found in other regions of the country. They have red borders and underlinings, some criticizing the "welfare package," others announcing union elections and some beginning to announce candidates.

There should be no lack of resources for all that. FRACAB, according to its by-laws, should receive contributions from the associations; in practice, however, that does not happen. Despite that, it manages to maintain an official newspaper, a tabloid of the A HORA DO POVO type. The group which is fighting the manipulation led by the MR-8, recently demanded the addresses and a list of the associations which are members, and the rendering of accounts by the Executive Directorate for last year. However, the demand was not heeded despite the fact that the bylaws assure that right. The elected Deliberative Council, which represents the dissatisfied group, simply no longer receives any information, particularly when it wants to know anything about accounts, as it seeks to find out where the money is originating for certain initiatives. Meanwhile, according to charges by eight members of departments of the organization, who are also in conflict with the executive leadership, "persons alien to the community movement, which means they are not part of the Executive Directorate or the Deliberative Council, and who officially do not have any position in the departments, have free access to the files of FRACAB, carrying out tasks which do not concern them, using the facilities of FRACAB for private activities and also presenting themselves in public demonstrations in the name of the Federation."

Attempts at Infiltration

The incidents which took place on the 7th of this month, when an assembly of the commission for the creation of the Rio Grande Women's Federation was being held in the Legislative Assembly of Rio Grande do Sul, are an example. Everything was going well until a group identified as the MR-8 appeared, saying they represented FRACAB. Although the Deliberative Council of the organization had already decided it would only support the creation of the federation after the elections this year, (according to a communication sent by the president of that body, Julio Enes de Araujo, to the commission) the group of women urged the immediate creation of the federation during a plenary session. However, the position of the majority prevailed and the subject continues under discussion.

Secondary education students and persons alien to the neighborhood movement are being appointed by the MR-8 to the leadership of ghost associations. Knowing the dates of elections in each association and of those which have been deactivated, although they exist on paper, the same group has presented slates, deceived town leaders and in that fashion have advanced in a large number of existing associations and those which are being created in Rio Grande do Sul. Many of those associations do not in fact exist, as has already been proved by the Deliberative Council, and they only serve to provide a quorum in the voting manipulated by the MR-8 and its group of representatives in FRACAB.

Many cases have shocked the Deliberative Council. In Novo Hamburgo, where the Center of Associations of Tenants operated normally, but which was not linked to the MR-8, the supporters of that extreme left organization created the Union of Associations of Tenants and when they had meetings they only called the leaders of the latter organization and ignored the rest. In Santa Maria and Gravatai similar problems have arisen and the leaders of these cities have been the ones who have provided the quorum needed for some decisions, which have been denounced as arbitrary, being made by the Executive Directorate the Deliberative Council seeks to remove today.

8908
CSO: 3001/115

COMMUNIST ELDER SUPPORTS LIBERALIZATION, DEMOCRATIC FRONT

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 25 Mar 82 p 7

[Text] The oldest living communist member, Cristiano Coutinho Cordeiro, said yesterday in Recife he is in favor of the creation of "a powerful democratic front" for the implantation or institutionalization of the democratic system in the country. "I believe in the opening and I believe that only with the organized people will we be able in the end to reconstitutionalize the country, the primary condition for insuring the struggles which will lead Brazil to socialism in a climate of freedom," emphasized Cristiano Cordeiro of Pernambuco, today 86 years of age, and the only survivor of the group of nine young men who on 25 March 1922 founded the Brazilian Communist Party [PCB] in Niteroi.

Cristiano Cordeiro was expelled from the PCB in 1946 under the allegation that he disagreed with the 1935 uprising and because he did not believe the positions of the reorganizers of the party to be correct. "They disdained old comrades who lived in the states in favor of the creation of a central committee selected in a controversial conference at Mantiqueira.

"In 1935 I disagreed with the orders given for armed struggle. I believed the conditions for a revolution did not exist," explained Cristiano, recalling that it was not until 33 years later that he was rehabilitated by the PCB. "In 1979, at the proposal of Gregorio Bezerra, acting on a suggestion by the communists of Pernambuco headed by Paulo Cavalcanti, the Central Committee revoked my expulsion and made a self-criticism at its last meeting in exile."

He recalls how the PCB was founded: "In January 1922 a communist center was founded in Recife, as was being done in other large capitals and cities. By a consensus, the centers planned a meeting in Rio in order to unify the struggle into a political organization. That is how the PCB was founded in Niteroi on 25 March 1922. Its nine founders were Manuel Cendon, resident in Brazil although born in Spain, Astrogildo Pereira, Joao da Costa Pimenta, Jose Elias da Silva, Luis Peres, Hermogenio Silva, Abilio de Nequete, born in Lebanon and resident of Porto Alegre, Joaquim Barbosa and I."

Book

A book "Partidao 1922-1974" (Fighting for a party of the masses) written by Moises Vinhas, who has been linked to the PCB for 49 years, will be released today in Sao Paulo, Rio, Campinas and Sao Jose dos Campos. The book contains a chronological account of the PCB from 1922 to 1974.

5-215

CSO: 3001/115

NEW ALLOY FOR MILITARY USE DEVELOPED FOR U.S. ARMY

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 31 Mar 82 p 6

[Text] The Brazilian Army could be the first in America to use ultraresistant cannon for FEC (Kinetic Energy Arrow) ammunition capable of piercing any armor known and destroying it. National technology for that purpose was obtained by the Aeos Finos Eletrometal Company of the city of Sumare, which yesterday presented the director of the Army Research and Development Department, Gen Joao Batista Coelho de Souza, the prototype of a new alloy, "Chabbam," designed specifically for withstanding the very high velocity required in gun tubes.

ELETROMETAL developed that material at the request of the U.S. Army, which also ordered a special steel alloy for its tanks so that they may be able to confront enemies using FEC ammunition. At this time only the Soviet Union and France have cannon with the capability of withstanding that type of ammunition and the "Chabbam" alloy, according to ELETROMETAL President Jose Dinis de Souza, exceeds the quality of the specifications initially requested, even with respect to those achieved by the Russians and the French.

During the visit to the company yesterday, the director of the Army Research and Development Department--he avoided the press--delivered an official proposal for ELETROMETAL to begin manufacturing gun tubes to be used specifically for FEC ammunition. Gen Joao Batista Coelho de Souza will take the document to the Ministry of the Army, where it will be evaluated. The adoption of that equipment, however, means a complete remodeling of the conventional system. "In 105 days," declared Dinis, "ELETROMETAL can begin to deliver the first tubes, it merely being enough for the Army to be interested."

While the Ministry decision is not forthcoming, another country is already adopting the product: the United States, which will receive the prototype manufactured by the Sumare company within the next few days. Actually, the Chabbam alloy will have double utilization by the North Americans. The first will be to armor the X-M1 Abrams tanks, which weigh more than 50 tons. How much each vehicle will have of the new alloy in its makeup is, however, a "military secret" according to Dinis, but they will be able to face FEC ammunition because the armor plating will consist of three layers, the middle one being heat refractive.

The second application will be in the manufacture of special cannon, which fire projectiles at speeds of 1,500 meters per second, while mobile conventional weapons have a maximum velocity of 900 meters per second. According to the manufacturer, "that alloy will allow a four-fold increase in the penetrating power of ammunition."

8908
CSO: 3001/115

SUBSONIC JET BEING DEVELOPED FOR NATO IN JOINT VENTURE

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 23 Mar 82 p 6

[Text] A party of Italian officers headed by Gen Luigi Barbato, director-general of Costarmareo, an agency of the Italian Air Force, arrived in Sao Jose dos Campos yesterday to begin the process of standardization of parts, components and equipment for the AM-X subsonic jet being developed by an Italian-Brazilian consortium consisting of EMBRAER [Brazilian Aeronautics Company], Aeritalia and Aermacchi. Costarmareo coordinates research and development activities of armament and equipment for Italian aviation and is the equivalent of the Brazilian Department of Research and Development (DEPED) to which the CTA [Aerospace Technology Center] is subordinated.

General Barbato, in a quick interview when he landed at the CTA airport, said the first phase of the AM-X, that of planning, has been completely finished and the industrial phase is now beginning at the same time as the standardization of parts and components. Assembly line production is scheduled for 1986.

Barbato confirmed the AM-X is the only aircraft of its type which will be used for the air defense of Europe by NATO and because of its versatility and high interception capabilities, could be bought by other European countries.

The AM-X will have two versions, one Italian and one Brazilian, the latter only for satisfying the needs of the Brazilian Air Force, which needs the aircraft for the defense of a country of continental size. When assembly-line production begins, the AM-X could replace the F-5E's and Mirages, which have a useful life of 5 years.

The Italian party remained at the CTA facilities yesterday. Today and tomorrow morning they will remain at EMBRAER, consulting with the team of Italian technicians who have been in Sao Jose dos Campos for months developing the plans. A Brazilian team is also working at Aeritalia and Aermacchi. In the afternoon, the military party will head for Sao Paulo where they will meet with the director of DEPED, Brigadier Clavis Pavan.

On Thursday, the party will be in Brasilia for meeting with members of the Air Force staff.

8908
CSO: 3001/115

CHILEAN CHIEF OF STAFF VISITS WEAPON CENTERS

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 2 Apr 82 p 6

[Text] Chilean Army Chief of Staff Maj Gen Henrique Morel Donoso, visited ENGES A [Specialized Engineers, Inc] in Sao Jose dos Campos yesterday and in the afternoon he departed for Sao Paulo, where he visited with the commander of the Second Army, Gen Sergio de Ary Pires. Also in the capital, the Chilean general visited the Brazilian Cartridge Company (CBC), which is part of the holding company headed by the Brazilian War Material Industry (IMBEL), with majority capital of the Brazilian Army.

Henrique Donoso landed at the Aerospace Technology Center (CTA) airport around 1030 and went directly to ENGES A, the manufacturer of light armored vehicles, where he had lunch. At that time the company demonstrated its six vehicles such as the antitank vehicle Sucuri, an 18-ton armored vehicle; the speedy amphibian Urutu, with mechanical components for submersion and which can be fitted with optional firepower; the Jararaca, a reconnaissance patrol car of the size similar to a jeep and a range of 600 kilometers; and the Cascavel, a light tank which combines firepower, mobility and armored protection.

Although the Chilean Armed Forces have Bandeirante aircraft from EMBRAER [Brazilian Aeronautics Company] and they use weapons produced by AVIBRAS [Aerospace Industry], the visit by Maj Gen Henrique Donoso to Sao Jose dos Campos was mainly for becoming acquainted with ENGES A, since Chile is considered a "steady customer of Brazil" in the war materiel area.

The Chilean Army Chief of Staff has been in Brazil since Saturday, when he landed at Rio. There he visited First Army Commander Gen Heitor Luiz Gomes de Almeida, The Parachute Brigade, the War Materiel School, and the Advanced Officer Training School.

The day before yesterday, he went to Brasilia where he visited Army Chief of Staff Gen Antonio Ferreira Marques, IMBEL headquarters and the Army Education and Research Department. Donoso was in Sao Paulo yesterday and should return to Chile today.

8908
CSO: 3001/115

IMPROVEMENT IN TRADE WITH JAPAN DISCUSSED IN TOKYO

Restriction Relaxation Asked

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 1 Apr 82 p 31

[Text] Tokyo--At the lunch held for him yesterday by Keidanren (Federation of Business Organizations of Japan), Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs Saraiva Guerreiro told Japanese businessmen that Brazil is preparing to grow once more but at a moderate rate. After analyzing the bilateral relationship between the countries, placing Japan as one of the main Brazilian trading partners, he emphasized the hope of increased exports of nationally manufactured and semi-manufactured products to that country.

In that respect, he asked the businessmen of Keidanren to use their influence to accelerate the process of liberalization of Japanese foreign trade through the adoption of a policy which allows the elimination of residual restrictions on import products.

As was explained by Brazilian embassy officials in Tokyo, the Japanese government and officials react negatively to any attempt to change the laws which protect the products produced in the agricultural districts of the country because they risk incurring the disfavor of the voters of the area, where because of existing legislation, it is in those districts that the largest electoral force is located. That is why not even the great pressures by the United States have managed to change the picture of the Japanese import market, primarily in the field of foodstuffs.

However, Brazilian diplomats in Tokyo, as well as Minister of Foreign Affairs Saraiva Guerreiro, believe that given the high degree of sophistication of Japanese industry, greater possibilities are opened to national semimanufactured goods, since in many cases the companies prefer to import basic products already partly processed instead of raw material to be processed.

In that area, the only practical way the Brazilian businessmen have for penetrating the Japanese market in the short term is by means of partnerships or "joint ventures" with companies from that country, say the diplomats. The Antarctica Company, for example, did that and is managing to sell guarana [soft drink] very well in Japan. Other hopes for improvement and balance in bilateral trade in the short term are with respect to some projects which are beginning to function such as the exports of wood pulp, whose market is increasing gradually

due to the impetus of project CENIBRA [Brazilian-Japanese Cellulose]. Moreover, with the conclusion of the port of Tubarao, which is being built with the help of Japanese capital, the Kawasaki Company, by the terms of a financing contract, will import part of the ingots shipped from there, beginning with 300,000 tons per year until 1 million tons per year are reached in the next 10 years.

Beginning in 1985, Japan will also begin to receive the first aluminum ingots produced at the ALBRAS-ALUNORTE [Brazilian Aluminum Corporation, Inc-Brazilian Northern Aluminum Company] complex, where the hopes of the Brazilian Government are really placed.

In the medium term, according to officials of the embassy in Tokyo, there are broad possibilities for an increase in grain exports, particularly soybeans and coffee. There is a problem with soybeans, however, the Japanese will only increase their import quota from Brazil if it is given the guarantee of a supply for several years at market prices and without interruption. It is a risk that exporters will have to take to increase their share in the area. Brazilian diplomats also view exports of certain processed foods, such as fish and shrimp, with hope.

On the other hand, the embassy is following with interest the negotiations between EMBRAER [Brazilian Aeronautics Company] and Sony, aimed at selling Brazilian airplanes in Japan. Since the country consists of 3,000 islands, it has a market for medium aircraft such as the Bandeirante and the Xingu.

Nuclear

The Brazilian nuclear program was one of the main subjects dealt with by the Tokyo press in a collective interview Minister of Foreign Affairs Saraiva Guerreiro granted yesterday. The minister asserted that "Brazil has no reasons of external security for having atomic weapons nor does it have any interests which are not those of the peaceful use of nuclear energy."

Japanese Make Offer

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 1 Apr 82 p 7

[Text] Tokyo--Brazil could participate in the studies Japan is going to prepare for the construction of a second canal linking the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans in Panama.

The party led by Minister Saraiva Guerreiro felt they were well received by Japanese authorities. There were meetings yesterday between Brazilian diplomats and representatives of MITI (Ministry of International Trade and Industry). The main participants in the Japanese economy held a luncheon for the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

In the meeting with MITI representatives, the Brazilian party delivered a document which may serve as a guide for future talks between authorities of the two countries. The next of those talks will be the one to be held by Prime Minister Suzuki in Brasilia in June.

The Japanese are willing to begin a new phase in relations with Brazil and an indication of this is the offer made by Tokyo to help Brazil sell its products in Asia. That action began to be realized, discreetly, when the Itho Company served as an intermediary in the sale of Brazilian minerals to Malaysia.

That Japanese willingness is considered very significant for the future of Brazilian exports, according to advisers to the Guerreiro party. An example: Indonesia is the second largest receiver of Japanese investments in the world. Japanese help in that respect will mean--in the opinion of Brazilian diplomats--the immediate opening of "new and unexpected markets."

Pressures

Guerreiro aides believe there was a decisive factor capable of softening Japanese resistance with respect to Brazil, primarily in the field of imports: The "convincing explanation" that the Figueiredo Administration is not willing to participate with any pressure group which intends to change the present shape of Japanese foreign trade. The industrialized nations led by the United States and the German Federal Republic began a great pressure front to change Japanese protectionist import laws. Some of the rich countries feel harmed by the so-called Japanese "invasion" of their markets.

8908
CSO: 3001/115

BRIEFS

COURT UNABLE TO TRY LULA--Brasilia, 16 Apr (AFP)--The Superior Military Court in Brasilia declared itself incompetent today by nine votes against three to try the Brazilian labor leader Luis Inacio da Silva, Lula, sentenced by the Sao Paulo military court to 3 years and 6 months in jail. Lula was found guilty by that court of having stirred up the workers to collective disobedience of the laws during the strikes organized in the Sao Paulo area in 1980. The decision of the Superior Military Court was hailed with a virtual explosion of joy by the defense. Luis Eduardo Greenhalg, one of the lawyers of Lula and his 10 fellow defendants, explained to AFP that all actions against his clients had now practically been annulled. [Text] [PY171900 Paris AFP in Spanish 0029 GMT 17 Apr 82]

NETO SIGNS LOANS IN LONDON--In London Planning Minister Delfim Neto has signed contracts for \$219,050,000 loan--nearly 56.5 billion cruzeiros--for SUNAMAN [National Merchant Marine Superintendency]. The total loan is granted by an international banks consortium headed by Lloyd's Bank. After a 5-day stay in London, Minister Neto and his delegation will travel to Paris tomorrow. There he will sign contracts for financing the construction of the [name indistinct] hydroelectric plant. [Text] [PY200006 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 19 Apr 82]

ARREST OF COMMUNIST STUDENTS--Curitiba--Two university students were arrested last Thursday for trying to raise the flag of the defunct Brazilian Communist Party [PCB] with the inscription "25 March--60 years of struggle--PCB" at the Rui Barbosa Square in the center of the city. On Thursday the PCB was 60 years of age. Up until yesterday afternoon the Federal Police had not provided any official information and the students remained incommunicado. Manoel Barbosa Filho, fifth year student in Law and Antonio Andrade e Silva, fifth-year Civil Engineering student, were arrested while trying to raise the flag, which measured 1.40 meters, was red in color and carried a hammer and sickle, the symbol of the Communist Party. [Text] [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 27 Mar 82 p 3] 8908

CSO: 3001/115

BRIEFS

M-19 LEADER ACCEPTS AMNESTY--Popayan, Colombia, 8 Apr (EFE)--One of the chiefs of the Colombian 19 April Movement today accepted the government's amnesty offer by going to the Cauca Department police force and surrendering his weapons. The man's name is Artunduaga Polania, known as "Major Yuri," who is part of the high command of the rebel group and heads one of the columns in the southern part of Colombia. A military spokesman told EFE that the guerrilla chief gave himself up to the police commander in Cauca together with two of his followers. The three rebels surrendered their arms and the campaign equipment they were carrying and told the military authorities that they were doing this to return to normal life under the amnesty offer which is now in force in the country. Since 19 February, when the government made the amnesty offer to the guerrillas in an effort to achieve the pacification of the nation, more than 150 rebels have laid down their arms and several of them are already free. [Text] [PA092212 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0104 GMT 9 Apr 82]

DEFENSE MINISTER OPPOSES SAFE-CONDUCTS--Bogota--Defense Minister Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva today expressed his opposition to the granting of safe-conducts to the guerrillas in order to hold talks with them about possible formulas to achieve national peace. As he entered the presidential palace tonight to attend a regular cabinet meeting, General Camacho Leyva expressed his disagreement with the initiative proposed by the 19 April Movement, M-19, which apparently also has the approval of several high-ranking government officials. The defense minister maintained a prudent silence about the strange blasts that have been heard for almost 1 week in the San Andres and Providencia Archipelago and have given way to several rumors. [Text] [PA161810 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 15 Apr 82]

RECENT M-19, 'MAS' ACTIVITIES--The 19 April Movement [M-19] of Colombia has claimed credit for the explosion of three bombs in government offices in Bogota last night. The bombs were placed at the National Registry, a Civil Defense office and the installations of the Land Credit Institute. They caused some damage to the installations. Meanwhile, the Colombian Communist Party [PCC] has reported that (Rafael Pedraza), a party member serving as councilman in the city of San Pablo, has been kidnapped by the death to kidnappers [MAS] death squad. (Pedraza) was kidnapped a week ago. The PCC added that MAS has threatened other communist leaders of that city in the Colombian department of Bolivar. [Text] [PA170446 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Apr 82]

CSO: 3010/1361

BRIEFS

MONGE AGAINST AGGRESSION--San Jose--Angel Edmundo Solano, future public security minister of Costa Rica, said today in this capital city that Luis Alberto Monge does not support aggression against any country, especially against neighboring countries with which we are interested in maintaining good relations. The politician, who is currently a Costa Rican legislator, said that his government, which will take power on 8 May, will not allow Eden Pastora Gomez to use Costa Rican territory to attack the Nicaraguan revolution. The future Costa Rican official denied that the meeting between Monge and Eden Pastora early this week in San Jose is a sign of support for Pastora's position. We reject all activity in our country which tends to encourage aggression against brother countries, Solano said. Solano also recalled that Costa Rica is facing serious economic problems and we want to work in peace to solve them. He added that the Costa Rican Government will strengthen surveillance along the border with Nicaragua to stop counter-revolutionary actions in Costa Rican territory. [Text] [PA182130 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Apr 82]

CSO: 3010/1382

PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT NATIONAL ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 25 Mar 82 pp 1,3

[Article by Susana Lee]

[Text] Flavio Bravo, president of the National Assembly of the People's Government, reported yesterday on the naming, sphere of work, and officers of the standing work committees of the supreme organ of state power. He spoke at a meeting held at the Assembly Hall involving the deputies proposed for the committees.

The announcement fulfills the mandate issued by the National Assembly at its December session, in which its president was charged with reorganizing the committees on the basis of the experience obtained during the first session. The reorganization will be provisional until it is ratified during the next session of the Assembly, scheduled for early July.

Flavio Bravo explained that in the process of organization of the committees, the Assembly's work plans were taken into account, an effort being made to demarcate their respective spheres of activity in accordance with the structure of the central state administration. He also said that before the next session other new permanent or temporary committees may be created.

The report indicated the name and sphere of work of 15 standing work committees as well as the names of the deputies serving as officers--chairman, vice chairman, and secretary. The committees are the following:

Overall Economic Activities (spheres of the Central Planning Board, the state committees for finance, prices, statistics, standardization and material and technical supply, the National State Arbitration Organ, the National Bank of Cuba, and corresponding activities for which the local organs of the People's Government are responsible). Chairman: Jose A. Veitia; vice chairman: Georgina Barea; secretary: Jose R. Lamar.

Sugar Cultivation and Processing (sugar and sugar by-products industry, including production of sugar cane). Chairman: Juan R. Herrera; vice chairman: Luis Martell; secretary: Alfredo Hondal.

Foodstuff Production (agriculture, fishery, and foodstuff industry). Chairman: Rene Penalver; vice chairman: Luis E. Peguero; secretary: Ricardo Duenas.

Industry, Transport and Communications (basic industry, steelworking industry, light industry, transport and communications; automated systems and computation techniques; corresponding activities for which local organs of the People's Government are responsible). Chairman: Santos Godoy; vice chairman: Silvio Plasencia; secretary: Nieves Varona.

Construction and Housing (sphere of activity of the Ministry of Construction and corresponding activities for which local bodies are responsible, as well as functions carried out by the Ministry of Justice and local organs of the People's Government relative to legal and administrative aspects of housing). Chairman: Josefina Rebellon; vice chairman: Alfredo Nieto; secretary: Homero de la Paz.

Constitutional and Legal Affairs (spheres of the Supreme People's Tribunal, the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, and the Ministry of Justice, including corresponding activities for which the local organs of the People's Government are responsible). Chairman: Antonio Martinez Rodriguez; vice chairman: Josefa Fagundo; secretary: Julia A. Maceda.

Foreign Affairs (foreign relations, foreign trade, and economic cooperation). Chairman: Faustino Perez; vice chairman: Rene Rodriguez; secretary: Roberto Bello.

Local Organs of the People's Government and Concern with Grievances and Suggestions (everything related to the basic functioning and administration of local organs of the People's Government, as well as that involving the concern that they and the agencies of the central state administration must devote to grievances, requests and suggestions from the people). Chairman: Mercedes de la Cruz Romero; vice chairman: Marcia N. Diego; secretary: Jose A. Gell.

Health, Environment and Community Services (public health. activities related to environmental protection and improvement, collection and final disposal of waste, development and maintenance of urban green areas and burial services, including those involving local agencies' responsibilities). Chairman: Adolfo Valdivia; vice chairman: Aurelio Armengol; secretary: Libertad Carreras.

Trade, Services, Food Services and Tourism (domestic trade and tourism, including corresponding activities for which local organs of the People's Government are responsible). Chairman: Rene Lara; vice chairman: Emilio Pimienta; secretary: Alfredo Alfonso.

Education, Science, and Sports (spheres of education, higher education, Academy of Sciences, sports, physical education and recreation, including corresponding activities for which local agencies are responsible). Chairman: Mirtha Rosa Rodriguez; vice chairman: Nelida M. Novales; secretary: Aurelia Penton.

Labor and Social Security (sphere of action of the State Committee for Labor and Social Security, including corresponding activities for which local agencies are responsible). Chairman: Noel Zubiaur; vice chairman: Carol Miranda; secretary: Vera O. Bueno.

Concern with Youth, Childhood, and Women's Equality (activities involving agencies of the central state administration and local organs of the People's Government that are directly connected with proper concern with youth, childhood, and women's equality). Chairman: Vilma Espin; vice chairman: Carlos Lage; secretary: Ana I. Alfonso.

Defense (sphere of action of the Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, including corresponding activities assigned to local organs of the People's Government). Chairman: Jorge Enrique Mendoza; vice chairman: Sixto Batista; secretary: Juan Escalona.

Internal Order (sphere of action of the Ministry of the Interior). Chairman: Pascual Martinez; vice chairman: Luis Felipe Denis; secretary: Wilfredo Espinosa.

During the meeting, the president of the National Assembly spoke about the committees' general operating rules as well as about practical measures that have been and will be adopted to ensure successful functioning.

To begin their work immediately, the committees concerned with spheres of action involving the possible agenda for the next session of the National Assembly met yesterday afternoon at the Assembly Hall and organized. Those starting work were on rural Economic Activities, Constitutional and Legal Affairs, Local Organs of the People's Government and Concern with Grievances and Suggestions, and Industry, Transport and Communications. Most of the deputies belonging to them took part in the meetings.

Flevio Bravo said that in April the remaining committees will be formally organized. In every case, he noted, an effort was made to assign deputies to committees on the basis of their occupation, experience, and knowledge of the subject to be dealt with.

Some Possible Subjects for the Next Assembly Session

During the meeting, the president of the National Assembly also indicated some possible subjects to be placed on the agenda for work at the next session of the supreme organ of state power--the second of its Second Legislature. They include: discussion of the draft electoral law, of the rules for the National Assembly, of the rules governing the provincial and municipal assemblies, review of the national 1981 budget, and the rendering of accounts by the Supreme People's Tribunal and the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic.

Thought has also been given to inclusion of a report on light industry by the minister for that sector.

Other items that will probably be dealt with by the deputies in July are: the rendering of accounts by the provincial assemblies to the National Assembly, with one of them in particular reporting on its work, Camaguey's assembly having been chosen as the first to do this; and ratification of the organization of the standing committees and, perhaps, some temporary committees, such as the one that is to work on the Labor Code.

Moreover, a legislative program is being developed for this Second Legislature of the National Assembly, which, according to preliminary thoughts and opinions, will contain over 40 bills.

National Assembly Department Heads

During the meeting Flavio Bravo also announced that the department heads for the National Assembly's support system have been named. They are Deputy Luis Mendez Morejon, Concern with Assembly Committees; Deputy Elia Garcia Patino, Concern with Local Organs of the People's Government; Deputy Marta Lugioyo Delgado, Legal Affairs; Deputy Ramiro del Rio Perez-Teran, International Relations; and Hector Galdurralde Garcia, Administration.

9085

CSO: 3010/1247

VICE MINISTER EXPLAINS ROLE OF COMMISSION

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 17 Mar 82 p.2

[Interview with Roberto Orro, vice minister of economy in the Ministry of Transportation, following study of the National Production and Shops Enterprise by the Evaluation Commission, by Eddy Fernandez Llanes; time and place not given]

[Text] When the Evaluation Commission comes, it's because things aren't going well, one of the reporters jokes while all present await the beginning of the meeting in which the results will be reported for this sort of general inspection, which has been carried out at the National Production and Shops Enterprise by the Ministry of Transportation.

The meeting is presided over by Roberto Orro, vice minister for economy, who at the close summarizes the evaluation. All the reporters are impressed by the depth of the commission's analyses. Its functions are known by many people; thus we make use of the opportunity and converse with Orro.

[Question] What essentially is an evaluation commission?

[Answer] First I should tell you that this is the 11th one we've had. Thus far, they've been created only for enterprises with problems. They're an opportunity for the enterprise, and thus its board of directors and the political and mass organizations, to provide a broad overview through self-evaluation in all areas of operations.

This mechanism not only provides the enterprise and the body to which it belongs the opportunity to learn the former's situation, its achievements and problems, but it also constitutes a gauge making it possible to see to what extent it's capable of knowing itself.

[Question] Can we refer to this specific case as an example?

[Answer] Certainly. In this case, the Evaluation Commission received a report from the National Production and Shops Enterprise that is self-critical but only slightly analytical, lacking depth, which hinders analysis by the ministry and the enterprise itself, keeping them from knowing all its problems and how to overcome them.

The report states that there has been overfulfillment of its input plan, but this wasn't channeled into fulfillment of the plan for primary products. At the same time, nothing is said about the low utilization of installed capacity; nor does the report indicate a clear awareness of the negative effect of poor anticipation of supply needs.

[Question] It also speaks of the policy of saving, doesn't it?

[Answer] Yes, but we don't find a policy of saving and salvage. They resort to the device of utilizing new parts and components, looking for quality; and this never succeeds.

If we analyze what the engineering office says, we see the schism between what the enterprise contributes and the conclusions reached on discovering the low quality of repairs; for mere adjustments or replacements of parts are called repairs. The report demonstrates that we describe as general repairs work that doesn't run up even a minimum of mileage.

At the same time, the output in the shops by the second shifts is insignificant, resulting in a high rate of unused machine/hours.

[Question] Did the Evaluation Commission find other problems?

[Answer] There are also absenteeism, breakage of machinery, and lack of work, affecting the enterprise's potential. This implies the existence of considerable reserve productive capacity. There's no doubt that production activity has severe organizational problems.

Enterprises must bear in mind that the plan is unique, and they must take it as such when drafting it, carrying it out, and monitoring it.

[Question] We thought we read that production increased. Didn't it?

[Answer] When the increase in production is based exclusively on the increase in workers, the latter being greater than the former, a decrease in productivity results, as in this case.

It can't be said that the enterprise had an objective plan, for its overfulfillment is very different from what was planned. Thus it's appropriate to ask how it was possible to speak of a plan and overfulfillment in the face of such a chaotic situation with regard to essential supplies.

Even more paradoxical is the fact that there have been supply shortages and, at the same time, production of excess rolling stock, which cause the enterprise to become subject to credit restrictions.

Therefore, it's appropriate to wonder to what extent was production intended to meet needs in accordance with what was set forth in the plan, and to what extent was it a way out of the enterprise's financial situation?

[Question] But the firm provided over 2 million pesos in earnings?

[Answer] From a financial point of view, it's true that production earnings reached 2.1 million pesos, but that's 42 percent below what was planned. This becomes more critical when there's overfulfillment of planned production, for it means that production costs surpassed the limit set, exceeding the planned level by seven centavos per peso spent on production.

It should be clear that as of 31 December the objectives sought by the enterprise could have been achieved with 63 fewer workers and 134,000 pesos less in wages. They could have invested 223,000 pesos less in basic resources and could have saved 2.3 million pesos in consumption of materials. As a result, the enterprise should have had a production cost 50 million pesos lower than what its financial statement shows.

[Question] In these cases, what does the Evaluation Commission do?

[Answer] We give a set of recommendations and a period of time for the agency to recover. But we don't deal with economic aspects alone. We analyze the problem with the cadres, training, work-related accidents, and everything that in one way or another has to do with the enterprise.

[Question] The recovery time is 1 year, isn't it?

[Answer] Not always. It depends on the magnitude and complexity of the problems found. That is, it can and should be less, but it never exceeds a year.

[Question] And if they don't recover within that time?

[Answer] There's been an instance where failure to recover or lack of satisfactory response to recommendations resulted in the replacement of nearly the entire management of an enterprise where the Evaluation Commission worked in late 1980.

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CIO: 3010/1247

HAVANA TELEVISION LANDS BREZHNEV'S TALK PROPOSAL

FL192000 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1343 GMT 19 Apr 82

[International Press Commentary by Javier Agudo at Havana Television Studios on 19 April--live]

[Text] Good morning comrades. On 5 April U.S. President Ronald Reagan mentioned the possibility of meeting with top Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev and proposed that this meeting be held in New York on the occasion of the upcoming UN assembly.

On that occasion many nations described the U.S. proposal as just another propaganda ruse. Several commentators, both in and outside the United States went as far as to term the proposal insolent because of the vague, unclear, and unusual manner in which such a serious proposal had been voiced. They also pointed out that it had not been made through one of the famous spokesmen of the current U.S. administration, or even a state secretary but by the U.S. president himself.

However, what at that time seemed to be one of the propaganda bluffs, to which U.S. policymakers are so partial, has reached proportions unexpected by the United States and Mr Reagan himself.

The top leader of the Soviet party and people Leonid Brezhnev has accepted the vague U.S. suggestion and has proposed that a full-fledged summit meeting be held in Finland or Switzerland next October. As most news media throughout the world reported today, Brezhnev has made a formal proposal and given a serious, clear, precise and categoric answer to Reagan's hints.

For example, European media agree that Brezhnev's attitude did not surprise either the socialist community, or the countries which struggle for peace, or even those countries which merely seek political coexistence. However, it has confused U.S. media and those of its allies that had tried to take advantage of circumstances and had circulated rumors to the effect that the top Soviet leader was seriously ill.

A well known U.S. commentator has indicated that the U.S. president had miscalculated by thinking that he could speculate with Brezhnev's state of health to engage in a purely propagandistic maneuver.

It is worth pointing out at this time that Brezhnev had been the first to suggest summit talks when in his report to the 26th CPSU Congress in February 1981 he pointed out the need to hold active dialogue with the United States.

The commentators believe that neither the places or the time proposed by Brezhnev can be rejected by the White House in order to avoid the summit meeting. The AFP stated that in both form and essence, Brezhnev's proposal has, first of all, put to test Washington's true intentions.

The proposal of the top Soviet leader has been evasively received by Washington. Today GRANMA published a few reports concerning this. There is one, for example, about the White House Director for Communications [as heard] David Gergen who merely said that a meeting like the proposed one should be carefully prepared, that is, he said nothing at all.

A similar statement was made by Larry Speakes, deputy press secretary of the White House. He said: Well, we are waiting for Brezhnev's answer to Reagan's proposal. This means that this gentleman was not even aware of yesterday's Soviet proposal.

An EFE report I am now reading points out that in keeping with his new methodology for using news media, Mr Reagan is addressing the people on the radio for 5 minutes every week--and there are some who say he is getting a great deal of money for his 5-minute programs--and he has taken advantage of this opportunity to expound on his theory that the only way to guarantee peace is to have the citizens support his plan for the strengthening of U.S. military power.

He was saying this because a single U.S. organization recently mobilized over 10 million persons in more than 700 cities and towns to protest Reagan's arms race. At the same time Reagan has rejected, for the time being, Brezhnev's proposal to hold talks. He voiced this rejection in the same vague manner in which he had proposed the talks in the first place.

In any case I would like to say that should the summit meeting take place-- and both Switzerland and Finland have officially agreed to host it--it would not be the first time that the Soviet leader is holding a personal meeting with a U.S. president or is offering concrete evidence that he is seeking peace.

In 1972 Brezhnev met with Nixon in Moscow and 1 year later he went to the United States. He also met with President Gerald Ford in Vladivostok in 1974, signed the Helsinki Accords in 1975 and held his last meeting with a U.S. President during Jimmy Carter's administration in Vienna in 1979.

I believe comrades, that, like AFP says, Brezhnev has put to test the true intentions of the current U.S. administration.

CSO: 3010/1388

AALAPSO ISSUES APPEAL ON PUERTO RICO

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 10 Mar 82 p 5

[Text] The present U.S. Government's warlike, class-oriented, pillaging policy has been clearly expressed again in recent statements by the American president, Ronald Reagan, concerning the annexation of Puerto Rico as another state of the union. This was the thrust of an appeal issued by the Executive Secretariat of AALAPSO in solidarity with the people of that Caribbean island.

The document points out that this North American colony has endured Yankee abuse and exploitation since 1898, when U.S. troops invaded it. Its territory has been made into a veritable arsenal and has been kept as a military base for the subjugation and manipulation of all Caribbean and Latin American peoples.

The AALAPSO appeal recalls that Reagan promised that he will back annexation of the colony and will support a so-called referendum to be prepared and controlled by the White House in connivance with the servile Romero Barcelo administration.

"This referendum"--the appeal states--"will take place in defiance of UN resolutions calling for, first, complete transfer of powers from the U.S. Congress to the Puerto Rican people. In a colony militarily occupied by the mother country, where the political and economic apparatuses are dominated by the United States, any referendum not preceded by the transfer of powers to the Puerto Rican people will have no validity whatever.

"The Executive Secretariat of the Afro-Asian-Latin American People's Solidarity Organization (AALAPSO) issues an urgent call to all progressive peoples and governments in the world, and to the public in general, to support the Puerto Rican people's just cause and condemn this vile attempt by the arrogant government in Washington to usurp power. It also asks the UN General Assembly to include the Puerto Rican colonial issue in its 1982 agenda."

9085

CSO: 3010/1247

COUNTRY SECTION

CUBA

BRIEFS

CEMA PROTOCOL SIGNED--The final protocol of the 41st meeting of CEMA Section No 3 for maritime transportation has been signed at the Habana Libre Hotel in this capital by representatives of all member countries of the International Economic Organization. Dr Heinz Rentner, the meeting's secretary, expressed appreciation for the Cuban people's hospitality and wished them success in their daily work. He also reported that the 42d meeting will be held in September in Varna, Bulgaria. [Text] [FL161145 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Apr 82]

CSO: 3010/1388

BRIEFS

JUNTA RELEASED MORALES CARBONELL--The government revolutionary junta and not the 2nd penal court of San Salvador, as had been previously reported to EL DIARIO DF HOY, ordered the release of Antonio Morales Carbonell, son of Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, government junta member. The revolutionary junta, reliable sources said, acted as penal court in the case of political prisoners, according to Decree No 507 which also ordered the establishment of court martials. Regarding the whereabouts of Morales Carbonell, it was said yesterday that it was possible that he had left the country and flown to Costa Rica, where he has relatives. [Excerpts] [PA182245 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 17 Apr 82 p 4]

POLITICAL UNITY URGED--The Salvadoran armed forces have appealed to all political parties to close ranks and find the best solution to national problems. The importance of good will and unity among all parties was emphasized to all political leaders without distinctions of any kind, so that at the earliest possible convenience they may resolve their differences and dedicate themselves fully to the search for the measures which will solve the problems of the nation's 4.5 million inhabitants. [Text] [PA182312 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1920 GMT 17 Apr 82]

ARMY EXPECTS SOLDIERS FROM U.S.--Commander (Marcos Jimenez), member of the FMLN general staff, told Agencia Independiente De Prensa (AIP) that the Salvadoran Army expects 500 Salvadoran soldiers to return shortly from their training in the United States and to launch a great offensive against the FMLN. He added that the Salvadoran Army will try to recover the strategic military initiative that it lost a long time ago. As an example, Jimenez said that the enemy has taken a defensive stand by decentralizing their military operations and transferring them to practically all rural and urban areas of El Salvador. [Text] [PA181857 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 17 Apr 82]

CSO: 3010/1376

CABINET MEETS; GOVERNMENT STATUTE IN PREPARATION

PA160016 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT
13 Apr 82

[Text] The military government junta held its first cabinet meeting today. All the cabinet members were present. Manuel de Jesus Giron Sanchez, secretary general of the junta, comments on some of the issues discussed at the meeting.

[Begin recording] During this morning's meeting we discussed the government's general guidelines as established by Gen Efrain Rios Montt and the other two members of the junta. Basically, these guidelines deal with the management of the ministries and the austerity plan for all government dependencies. Then we analyzed the most urgent tasks to be carried out by each ministry and the proposals that the ministers submitted for immediate implementations. We also discussed the ministers' plans regarding how to deal with the problems left by previous administrations. In this respect they insisted on a thorough investigation of all dealings and negotiations in which former government officials were involved.

We need to audit all government offices so that we can determine their current financial situation. It is hard for a minister to take over without knowing the real situation of the ministry he has been assigned to manage.

The government statute still is under study. Maybe by tomorrow or day after tomorrow it will be ready for discussion by the members of the cabinet. The government statute has 99 articles which contain the regulations by which the military government junta will rule the country during the transition period until a constituent assembly is elected to draft a new constitution. The statute is somewhat like a constitution. It refers to the nation as a sovereign and independent entity, to citizen guarantees and so forth. In other words, it is a set of principles by which the nation will be governed until, as I said before, a constituent assembly is elected to draft a new constitution which will replace the government statute. [End recording]

CSO: 3010/1381

FORMER OFFICIALS ARRESTED, SOUGHT FOR CORRUPTION

[Editorial report] Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish at 0400 GMT on 14 April reports that Interior Minister Gen Horacio Maldonado Schaad has stated that former government Minister Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz will be arrested as soon as he returns to Guatemala. Maldonado Schaad also said that the police are also seeking to arrest Jorge Alberto Lobos Leiva, former chief of the National Comptroller's Office.

The station also reports that the following former government officials were questioned today in court for almost 10 hours regarding their use of funds during that past regime: Lionel Fernando Lopez Rivera, attorney general; Walfre Orlando Del Valle Merida, director of the Electoral Registry; Mario Barrios Pena, administrative chief of GUATEL, Guatemalan Telecommunications Enterprise; (Mario de Paz Lemus), director general of prisons; (Rafael Alberto Leiva Madrid), comptroller of GUATEL; (Gisela Perez Caja), chief of an agency of the Income Tax Office, and (Cesar Augusto Garcia Salam), administrative chief of the Internal Revenue Directorate. Most of the officials are facing charges of embezzlement, fraud, extortion and bribery.

The station also reports that Hernan Ponce Nitch, director general of the National Police, issued a new call to former officials who know they are being sought to turn themselves over to the authorities.

The station reports that some 60 people daily go to a recently established office of the National Police to charge officials with various offenses including kidnapping and abuse of authority. Since the office was established by the new military government junta, it has received about 900 complaints.

Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish at 0400 GMT on 15 April reports that junta member Gen Horacio Maldonado Schaad has announced that the police have arrested three former officials of the Communications and Public Works Ministry: (Arnoldo Vargas), former chief of the highway zone in Chiquimula; (Aurelio Martinez), former chief of highway zone No 3 in Escuintla, and (Hector Ramon Gonzalez), former foreman in highway zone No 1 in El Rancho.

CSO: 3010/1381

MINISTER SAYS GOVERNMENT WELCOMES INQUIRIES

PA161451 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo Network in Spanish 1200 GMT
13 Apr 82

[Text] Amnesty International, or any other world agency, is free to send their agents to Guatemala to investigate whatever they wish, since the government military junta has nothing to hide, Interior Minister Gen Horacio Maldonado Schaad said yesterday afternoon.

General Maldonado Schaad, commenting on a news dispatch expressing concern over the situation of more than 1,000 political prisoners and missing politicians, said that the authorities are investigating this situation. He added that one of the first healthy measures taken by the military junta was to abolish the detective department.

General Maldonado Schaad, who is also a member of the junta, said that a special investigation office has been set up to receive complaints and reports on irregularities committed by the previous administration. However, he added, people must understand that it is almost impossible to locate persons who have disappeared or have been missing for more than years in just 24 hours.

Maldonado Schaad said the junta has nothing to hide and the people are aware of this; therefore, if representatives of any world organization wish to come to open an investigation they are free to do so.

He said that more former government officials were arrested during holy week. He did not give names of those that were detained. However, he did say that the number of persons arrested is high. Maldonado Schaad said that it is up to the Justice Department to clarify the status of these persons.

He said that no steps have been taken yet to extradite former public officials who left the country prior to the coup. In relation to former Minister Donald Alvarez Ruis, General Maldonado Schaad said that he believes that he is still abroad. It is up to the people to bring charges against him. If they do, we will arrest him when he returns and turn him over to the Justice Department, Maldonado Schaad indicated.

CSO: 3010/1381

BRIEFS

PEOPLE FORCED INTO PARAMILITARY--The rebel armed forces [FAR], which includes the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity and three other guerrilla groups, have charged that on 12 April, army contingents arrived in (Los Bacres) in El Peten Department and forced the people to form paramilitary groups. The FAR said in a communique that the people in (Los Bacres) opposed the military's plans because the duty of such groups is to inform on the rebels and their sympathizers. The FAR had previously reported that one of its groups seized Palestina in El Peten Department, released two combatants who had been arrested by the army, killed three soldiers and seriously wounded one lieutenant as well as a member of the Kaibiles special unit. [Text] [PA170024 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Apr 82]

EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE ON VIOLENCE--The Episcopal Conference of Guatemala issued a declaration during the holy week which says that more than 1 million Guatemalans have fled their homes in recent months to escape the violence that exists in the country's highlands. The Episcopal Conference declaration says that some 250,000 Guatemalans have left the country to try to find a better place to live with their families, away from the actions of clandestine groups and armed men who are terrorizing the population. The Episcopal Conference says that the new government should make every effort to eradicate the unjust structures established by former regimes, so that Guatemalans can live in peace. It is necessary to prove to the world that this is a civilized nation where human rights are respected, the Episcopal Conference says in its declaration. Finally, the conference stresses that the people's support is indispensable in finding solutions that will enable all Guatemalans to have a worthy and honorable life. [Text] [PA170144 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Apr 82]

JUNTA MILITARILY NEUTRAL IN CONFLICT--Guatemala supports Argentina in its conflict with Great Britain over the Malvinas Islands; however, this support does not extend to the military field, Interior Minister Gen Horacio Maldonado Schaad, a member of the government military junta, said today. [Begin Maldonado recording] Morally, we support Argentina, but we are neutral in the military field. [End recording] Meanwhile, the Guatemalan Government is waiting for the outcome of the Argentine Government's actions before international organizations, Guatemalan Foreign Minister Alfonso Alonso Lima said. [Text] [PA162356 Guatemala City Radio Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 13 Apr 82]

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS UNDER ARREST--Thirty-nine officials of former President General Lucas' administration are under arrest as part of the investigation begun by the present military junta to end subversion. According to police reports, most of General Lucas' administrative officials are being accused of misappropriation of funds, complicity, embezzlement and other activities outside the laws of the country. [Text] [PA182218 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1230 GMT 17 Apr 82]

NEW PUBLIC RELATIONS SECRETARY--After the cabinet's first official meeting, Col Jaime Rabanales Reyes, who until today was the government military junta's public relations secretary, told our reporters that he will be replaced by Francisco Bianchi. Colonel Rabanales said that this was decided at the cabinet meeting and that he will be appointed to an army post suitable to his rank. [Text] [PA160227 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Apr 82]

PRISONS DIRECTOR APPOINTED--Edwin Alfredo Carranza Vasquez has been appointed general director of prisons of Guatemala. He replaces Mario de Paz Lemus, who is under arrest for investigation. [PA160227 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 13 Apr 82]

PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES BUDGET CUT--Gen Efrain Rios Montt, president of the military government junta, announced today that effective in May the nation's budget will be cut by 50 million quetzales, in line with a policy of economy and austerity that the present government intends to implement. General Rios Montt emphasized the critical state of the country's finances and the poor economic situation of most Guatemalans which, he said, necessitate a policy of strict austerity in public expenditures. General Rios Montt said that austerity will also be applied to official receptions. He hinted that at the possibility that whiskey will no longer be served at social functions. I do not drink, he said. Newsmen commented that this means soft drinks will be served to guests at official receptions in the future. [Text] [PA170434 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 17 Apr 82]

BUS SERVICE PARALYZED--A clandestine organization has threatened to burn any bus it sees in the Quiche-Chichicastenango-Los Encuentros-Chimaltenango highway. For this reason the bus owners decided not to move their buses. Thousands were affected by it. Many persons were stranded and left waiting for buses that never showed up. The authorities are trying to locate the source of these threats, so that bus service can be resumed as soon as possible. At the time of this report, we had not received any reports of buses on the Quiche-Guatemala City route leaving the depot. Meanwhile, in the municipality of Cubulco, Baja Verapaz Department, telegraph and telephone services were also interrupted because of sabotage. [Text] [PA170308 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Apr 82]

GUERRILLAS CARRY OUT ATTACKS--The Guatemalan regime has reported that about 50 guerrillas today attacked the Santa Rosa farm north of Santa Cruz Del Quiche and burned the sawmill, the owner's house and the machinery, causing \$500,000 in damage. The farm is owned by retired Col Jose Antonio Estrada Samabria, who was director general of the police in 1955-1956 and one of the

main leaders of the movement led by Col Carlos Castillo Armas which overthrew the Jacobo Arbenz government in 1954. It has also been reported that four armed persons entered the jail of Tacana near the Mexican border and kidnapped a former policeman accused of murder. Meanwhile, a guerrilla group set fire to the municipal building of San Bernardino, Suchitepéquez and burned municipal documents. Central American stations report that Guatemalan guerrilla groups intercepted the transmissions of Radio Nuevo Mundo and read a proclamation against the military regime. Another commando group occupied the city of Mazatenango and before withdrawing to the mountains, the guerrillas organized a rally in which they condemned the military trimvirate. The poor peoples guerrilla army today charged that troops of the military junta had killed 68 people in two villages in Chimaltenango and Baja Verapaz Departments.

[Text] [PA161903 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Apr 82]

CSO: 3010/1380

SUPPORT FOR ARGENTINA EXPLAINED

PA152337 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] It is very natural for British Ambassador (Gordon Sharkey) to say that the position adopted by Honduras in the OAS is wrong when Honduras came out in favor of Argentina on the issue of the Malvinas Islands. We say that this is very natural because, as his country's representative abroad and as a legitimate British subject, he could do nothing less than defend the interests of his fatherland.

However, it so happens that Honduras, in addition to being part of the American continent, is also a signatory of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty, better known as the Rio de Janeiro Pact. The treaty stipulates that aggression against any American country is equivalent to aggression against all of the OAS member states and under such circumstances the inter-American community must be in absolute solidarity.

On the other hand, colonialism is no longer viewed with favor by countries in the western hemisphere, precisely because all its states have suffered from it to a greater or lesser degree. Colonialism has left a bitter taste, make these countries automatically declare their solidarity in favor of the American nations which still suffer from it.

Everyone knows that our fatherland, Honduras, has been trampled by colonialist powers in the past. It is sufficient to remember the case of the Bay Islands, which were in British hands for a long time, and the Mosquitia, where they even appointed a viceroy who obeyed the dictates of John Bull, which is how England was traditionally called.

The previous considerations, plus the American fraternity which must prevail on the new continent, will logically lead us to declare solidarity with any state which faces problems similar to those of Honduras. We also recognize that Ambassador (Sharkey) has the legitimate right to reject any opinion which favors Argentina and can therefore hurt his own country. Therefore, we ask for his understanding of the Honduran position, which could be none other than that adopted by Foreign Minister Paz Barnica at the OAS, where he openly supported the Argentine cause.

Let the record also state that the Honduran position on this case in no way contradicts the Honduran offensive which seeks the internationalization of peace. The Honduran position only seeks to support a cause that is just and true.

CSO: 3010/1375

MINISTER SAYS REFUGEES 'NO BURDEN' TO STATE

PA171732 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 16 Apr 82 p 6

[Excerpt] According to Oscar Mejia Arellano, president of the National Refugee Commission and minister of government, the thousands of displaced persons who are presently living in the country are no trouble at all to Hondurans.

"The refugees remain in their camps. They receive the proper attention and their presence does not represent any problem for Hondurans," the official said.

Mejia Arellano reiterated that Honduras is willing to receive as many refugees as is necessary, "for humanitarian reasons," since our country is not a signatory to the international convention on refugees.

"The refugees will remain in Honduras as long as the causes that brought them to the country still exist. If those causes were to disappear, they would return to their native countries," Mejia Arellano said.

The Refugees Are Not a Burden

The minister said that the refugees are not an economic or financial burden to the Honduran state. Aid is being provided by international missions. That is why they are not a burden to us. We are obliged to receive them for humanitarian reasons and by virtue of our traditional Central Americanist spirit," he said. [Quotemarks as published]

According to the minister, there is very close control over the number of refugees who enter the country. Although he gave no figures, he disclosed that recently the flow of refugees toward Honduras has increased "in the Mosquitia area."

CSO: 3010/1375

ECONOMY SECRETARY ON TRADE RELATIONS WITH REGION

PA170320 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Economy Secretary Gustavo Alfaro has said that certain problems with Panama were solved in a meeting between Honduran and Panamanian officials in Panama City. He also commented on the bilateral trade agreement between Honduras and El Salvador in the following interview:

[Begin recording] [Alfaro] We reached an agreement with the present Salvadoran Economy Minister Oscar Melgar thus solving a problem of interpretation concerning clause 4 of the agreement. We also agreed to have the technical commissions of the two governments meet on 28 April to continue negotiating the annexes. However, El Salvador is awaiting the installation of its National Constituent Assembly and the reorganization of the executive branch of its government. We presume there will be a change of economy minister in that country and we feel we must wait for this change in order to resume the negotiations between the two countries.

We held meetings in Panama this week. In fact, we will sign a document today saying that agreements were reached. The problems that we had with Panama concerning certain Honduran products were solved.

[Question] What about the bilateral agreement with Nicaragua?

[Answer] The bilateral agreement with Nicaragua is in effect until 28 February 1983. However, we have an agreement in principle by which we will use this period to begin a renegotiation of the basis of the bilateral agreement. In other words, we will try to improve the whole system which regulates the trade between the two countries.

[Question] What about the trade relations with Costa Rica?

[Answer] There are the facto situations which have greatly hurt our exports to these countries. This is as a result of monetary measures, considerations such as the devaluation of the Costa Rican colon which is hurting us very much because Costa Rican products are coming to Honduras at a price lower than ours. These are considerations that will be resolved next week through decisions by the Honduran Central Bank to keep our trade deficit with these countries from further deteriorating. [End recording]

CSO: 3010/1375

BRIEFS

2,000 DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT POSTS--The central government has dismissed over 2,000 employees in the last 2 months, according to government sources. In the Communications Ministry alone, some 400 employees, most of them workers, have been dismissed. Similar numbers have been dismissed in the Natural Resources Ministry and in other offices. There have been mass dismissals in every government office. The Government Ministry is reportedly the one where the smallest number have been dismissed; only about 10 people allegedly holding sinecures have been dismissed there. According to liberal government officials, almost all of those who have been fired were either corrupt or held sinecures. Originally, however, it was explained that they were being dismissed because the various offices were being organized. At the beginning of Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova's administration, it was estimated that at least 10,000 public employees would be dismissed, to reduce public expenses. The government is currently faced with strong pressure from the dismissed employees, who expect to receive their benefits through the Civil Service Office. It has been estimated that if the government decides to pay benefits to all who have been dismissed, it will have to disburse some 2 million lempiras. [Text] [PA171728 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 15 Apr 82 p 4]

ARMED FORCES CHIEF PROMOTED--We have a fifth army general. Col Gustavo Alvarez Martinez was promoted yesterday to the rank of brigadier general. The decree was approved just yesterday by the National Congress, which complied with all legal requirements for the decree to go into effect without further impediment immediately following its publication in LA GACETA, the official daily newspaper. Journalist (Guillermo Castellanos) reported the following from congress: [Begin recording] Yesterday the National Congress awarded the rank of brigadier general, infantry wing, to Col Gustavo Adolfo Martinez on request from President Roberto Suazo Cordova. As explained in a report issued by Col Leonel Gutierrez Minera, chief of military personnel, the regulations on promotions had to be amended in order to promote Colonel Alvarez Martinez. [End recording] [Excerpts] [PA162120 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 16 Apr 82]

CSO: 3010/1375

BRIEFS

PORTILLO ON 'COMMUNICATOR' ROLE--Mexico will insist if necessary on its role as communicator between Cuba and Nicaragua and the United States, President Jose Lopez Portillo has told reporters who accompanied him in a tour of the country's interior. The Mexican president stressed that his country wants to be useful to the cause of peace and in keeping the risk of war away from Central America. He noted that the function of communicator had already taken place because part of the plan he introduced 2 months ago in Managua was already underway. The day before yesterday Nicaragua once more expressed its firm support of President Lopez Portillo's peace proposal, which has received the support of all forces--both on this continent and others--which are genuinely interested in finding a solution to the crisis created in the region by U.S. interference. [Text] [FL131139 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Apr 82]

CSO: 3010/1370

BRIEFS

REGIS DEBRAY ARRIVES--Managua, 18 Apr (AFP)--Regis Debray, in charge of missions of the French presidency [no title given], arrived in Managua today on the second leg of a Central American tour to express his government's desire to help in the search for a political solution for the area's problems. Debray arrived in Nicaragua from Panama where he met with President Aristides Rojo and Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca. Today he will meet with the Nicaraguan rulers. Nevertheless, Debray has thus far refused to talk to newsmen and has maintained absolute secrecy on the subjects discussed in his talks with government leaders of the region. [Text] [PA181640 Paris AFP in Spanish 1521 GMT 18 Apr 82]

LAND DISTRIBUTION--(Jeny Gallo), who is in charge of the legal department of the National Office of Intervened Housing Developments [Oficina Nacional de Repartos Intervenidos], revealed this morning that a total of 1,697 lots were distributed in the first 3 months of the year, benefitting more than 14,000 persons. (Gallo) said that the lots were distributed as follows: Managua, 13,000; Leon, 85; Granada, 9; Esteli, 64; Masaya, 13; and Tipitapa, 236. [All figures as heard] [PA161820 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Apr 82]

EXPORTS UP--The Agencia de Noticias Nueva Nicaragua has reported that at the end of the first 3 months of the year, Nicaraguan exports totalled nearly \$124 million, which is approximately 24 percent of the total figure estimated for 1982. According to Foreign Trade Ministry statistics, Nicaraguan exports this year will reach \$510 million, slightly above the \$506 million earned in 1981. The exports include coffee, cotton, sugar and meat. [PA161820 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Apr 82]

MILITIA TRAINING, WORK OUTPUT--Reserve Battalion 40-18 is in intensive military training in Corinto due to the constant threats and aggressions imposed on the FSLN revolution every day. The purpose of the training is to be prepared, according to Companero (Daniel Narvaez), the battalion's responsible political official. In Juigalpa, Chontales Department, Reserve Battalion 90-28 has been mobilized with 50 workers from the La Libertad mine while the rest of the companero workers have patriotically increased their daily working hours from 8 to 12 in order to achieve the mine's planned production goals. [PA161820 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Apr 82]

LEON BATTALION TRAINS--The reservists in Leon's Battalion 17-28 went somewhere to receive military and political training in order to be ready to defend the country. The battalion includes workers, students and professionals. [PA161820 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Apr 82]

BATTALION'S ACTIVITIES--Carazo--(Leila Briceno), political instructor, of the Arlen Siu Reserve Battalion has said that in view of our country's state of emergency because of many aggressions by Somozist gangs helped by U.S. imperialism, women have realized that they must also play a role in this emergency. She urged the women of Carazo to join this battalion which will depart from somewhere in Nicaragua soon to undergo political and military training. Meanwhile in Leon, the people demonstrated that Nicaragua loves its children when they went to the Juan Jose Quezada Liberation Plaza to greet the reservists of Battalions 40-13 and 40-14 who returned from training. [PA161820 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Apr 82]

CONDEGA RESERVISTS' RETURN--Reserve Battalion 83-62 of Condega District, made up by local peasants and workers, was greeted here after their return from the mountains in the northern region of the country by relatives and FSLN representative Commander Hugo Torres, chief of the Sandinist Peoples Army's Political Office. [PA161820 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 16 Apr 82]

COMMITTEE FOR MILITIA CONSOLIDATION--The Committee for the Consolidation [pro-masificacion] of the Sandinist People's Militia, Zone 5, Managua, was formed yesterday. The neighborhoods included in this consolidation are the western zones of this capital. The committee was chosen at a meeting held at the Ministry of Settlements and Housing auditorium. The western zone militia leaders attended that meeting. The main objective of this committee will be the military and political organization of the groups. The committee is made up by representatives of the Sandinist Workers Federation, the National Association of Nicaraguan Teachers, the Luisa Amanda Espinoza Nicaraguan Women's Association, the Sandinist Defense Committee, the Sandinist People's Militia, the Zone 5 people's militia and the Zone 9 FSLN. From the very moment of its creation the Committee for the Consolidation of the Sandinist People's Militia will be responsible for strengthening relations with all the unit leaders as well as with all the members of the neighborhood and business units. The committee will also promote tasks for consolidating the military organization so that the people will be able to repel any imperialist aggression. [Text] [PA162248 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Apr 82]

NEW GUATEL OFFICIALS--Roberto Goyzueta took office this morning as new assistant manager of the Guatemalan Telecommunications Enterprise, GUATEL. (Juana Oralia Figueroa Granados) was also installed in office today as GUATEL chief of public relations. [PA171909 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 17 Apr 82]

VIETNAMESE VISITOR--Le Quang Vinh, a Vietnamese national hero, is visiting Nicaragua to discuss his experiences in the war against imperialism in Vietnam. During a visit to the Nicaraguan Committee of Solidarity with the Peoples,

the Vietnamese visitor said that the anti-imperialist struggle in Vietnam is comparable to the struggle being waged by the Central American peoples. [PA171909 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Apr 82]

COTTON EXPORT--A total of 178,500 bales of cotton, with an approximate value of \$60 million, have been exported this year to date. In the next 3 months, an additional 85,500 bales of cotton will be exported, also part of the 1981-1982 harvest. The cotton crop was rather low in Nicaragua this year, due mainly to bad weather, particularly in Chinandega, where production was below normal. [PA171909 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Apr 82]

SPECIAL BRIGADES RETURN HOME--Special brigades for the defense of the fatherland returned to their bases yesterday from the northern area of the country. Battalion 59-23 of the first northern military region returned to Ocotal, and the (David Tejada) special brigade, made up of 19 July Sandinist Youth Movement members, returned to Chinandega. [PA171909 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Apr 82]

RAMIREZ GREETS VISITING NETHERLAND MISSION--Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Government Junta of National Reconstruction, met on Thursday morning with a Netherland's parliamentary delegation that visited Nicaragua for 24 hours. The delegation was headed by the president of the Parliament's Cooperation Committee, (Harry Harris), who explained to Doctor Ramirez that the objective of their visit was to get a closer look at the development of the revolutionary process. Doctor Ramirez expressed satisfaction for the visit and voiced hopes that the information obtained may help them get a realistic image of what is happening here and the difficulties we are confronting. [Text] [PA161603 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0600 GMT 16 Apr 82]

GROUP RETURNS FROM TOUR--Socorro Galan, secretary general of the Nicaraguan Association of Friendship with Socialist Countries, held a news conference on return from a tour of several socialist countries. [Begin Galan recording in progress] ...to strengthen the friendship between the socialist peoples and our people. We also were scheduled to sign cooperation agreements with two countries, the USSR and Cuba, and to participate in an international friendship conference that was held in Budapest. We believe that our trip helps promote this plan for friendship among our peoples. [End recording] [Text] [PA170310 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 16 Apr 82]

ATTACK FROM HONDURAS REPORTED--The Foreign Affairs Ministry fulfills its duty of reporting to our people that on 12 April there was an attack by counterrevolutionary bands against the border post of (Cerro Jesus), located in the area of Jalapa. There was another treacherous attack yesterday against the border post of (El Cuadro). Some 20 persons in uniform carried out this attack. In both cases, the attacks came from Honduran territory and were carried out with machine-guns, mortars, grenade launchers and rifle fire support. In reporting these attacks against our people and in condemning them most strongly, we praise the mature attitude of our Sandinist People's Army members, who did not return the fire and did not fall prey to provocations that would justify an armed clash between Honduras and Nicaragua. The Foreign Affairs Ministry takes advantage of the opportunity to call for prudence during these difficult times faced by Central America. It also reiterates Nicaragua's desire for peace. [Text] [Foreign Affairs Ministry Communique No 9 issued in Managua; no date given--read by announcer] [PA162034 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Apr 82]

COUNTRY SECTION

URUGUAY

OFFICIAL SAYS OAS NOT MEETING CHALLENGE

PY192246 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1915 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Montevideo, 18 Apr (TELAM)--During a lecture he delivered on the occasion of the commemoration of the day of the Americas, Uruguayan Vice Foreign Minister Filisberto Ginzo Gil stated that the OAS has not responded properly to serious conflicts within the continent.

Ginzo Gil made an analysis of everything having to do with the OAS and, alluding to Central America, he said that the OAS has not properly met the challenge posed by grave ideological and socioeconomic conflicts.

The lecturer also remarked that to the extent that the U.S. power expands, that country becomes increasingly able to impose the Monroe Doctrine. He said: Just like the United States does not want to interfere or intervene in the old continent's conflicts, it will not permit European powers to exercise influence in the American continent.

On the other hand, Ginzo Gil raised objections in relation to the concept of hemispheric solidarity, which has not yet reached the desired degree of development, and he referred to the special [OAS] General Assembly on cooperation for development scheduled for this year in this country, which he said will be unpostponeable, since that meeting is the fundamental step for the restructuring and revision of the goals, procedures and methods of OAS programs.

The vice foreign minister also said that the continent is confronting various problems, such as terrorism, which deserves a serious and careful analysis in order to prevent it from hurting the essentials of Americanism, all of which is a crucial test to which the OAS will have to commit its efforts if it is to fulfill its fundamental purpose.

CSO: 3010/1366

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